2. Swami Chinmayanand—Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Killings in J&K

*41. SHRI SWARAJ KAUSHAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the comparative figures of terrorist acts by J&K militants each year during the last three years;

(b) the number of security personnel killed and wounded by J&K militants each year during the last three years;

(c) the number of civilian lives lost each year during the last three years; and

(d) the number of J&K terrorists killed each year during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) to (d) As per information available from the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir, the comparative figures of terrorist violence by J&K militants in the years 2001,2002 and 2003 (upto June, 2003) during the last three years is as under:

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 upto June, 03 |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. of terrorist incidents | 4522 | 4038 | 1550 |
| No. of security personnel killed figures are for both J&K Police & other SFs). | 536 (the | 453 | 137 |

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 upto June, 03 |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. of security personnel injured | 1587 | 1085 | 310 |
| No. of civilians killed (the figures include that SPOs & VDC) | 996 | 1008 | 403 |
| No. of terrorists killed | 2020 | 1707 | 667 |

**श्री स्वराज कौशल** : चेयरमैन साहब , इस सवाल को पूछने के बाद , बात आंकड़ों से आगे निकल गई । आर्मी कमांडर पर हमला हुआ है । आखिर मैं इतना ही प्रश्न सरकार से पूछता हूं कि आखिर कब तक , आखिर कब तक , कब तक चलेगा यह हीलिंग टच ? यह हीलिंग टच ही चलेगा या कुछ नया ठोस सोचेंगे आप ?

**उप प्रधान मंत्री गृह मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक , लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय के प्रभारी ( श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी ) :** सभापति जी , माननीय सदस्य ने जब सवाल पूछा था उस समय कल और परसों की घटंनाए हमारे सामने नहीं थी और आज जब हम जवाब दे रहे हैं तो स्वाभाविक है कि जो कल और परसों – परसों कटरा में वैष्णों देवी के यात्रियों पर हमला हुआ है, कल प्रातः अखनूर के पास एक मिलिट्री इन्ट्रेंमेंट पर फिदाइन का जो हमला हुआ है जिसमें एक ब्रिगेडियर की मृत्यू हुई है और अनेकों और सैन्य अधिकारी आहत हुए है तो इसके बारे सदन चिंतित हो या स्वाभाविक है । इसलिए पहला – पहला सवाल जो माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा वह उस अखनूर के बारे में था । सभापति जी , मेरा एक निवेदन है कि रक्षा मंत्री स्वयं अखनूर की धटना के कारण वहां गए हैं और हो सकता है कि 12 बजे तक वे आ जाएं । ऐसा उन्होंने मुझे विश्वास दिलाया है । रक्षा मंत्रालय ने भी कहा है । जहां तक वैष्णो देवी की घटना का सवाल है, मेरे सहयोगी राज्य मंत्री स्वामी चिन्मयानन्द जी स्वयं वहां पर गए थे और वहां जाकर स्थिति देखकर आए हैं । वहां के मुख्य मंत्री भी वहां पर गए थे । उनके साथ भी उनकी बातचीत हुई है । अच्छा होगा कि बाकी सारी घटनांए और यह जो वैष्णों देवी की घटना है , इस पर इस समय ध्यान केन्द्रित हो और रक्षा मंत्री जब आए उन्होने जो कुछ प्रत्यक्ष अखनर में देखा उसके आधार पर वे उसके साथ डील करें । मैं जानकारी के लिए जरूर बता सकता हूं । अभी तक मेरे पास जो जानकारी है कि "In a fidayeen attack on July 22nd on an Army unit in Akhnoor area, eight Army personnel were killed including one Brigadier, and 12 were injured including two Generals and a Brigadier. Three terrorists were killed in the ensuing encounter. This is the tenth fidayeen attack of this year so far. A claim for the attack was made in a fax sent to the PTI office in Jammu in the name of the hitherto unknown Al-Shuda

Brigade, J&K, signed by one, Ashraf. The fax said that two fidayeen terrorists raided the Army camp in protest against the provocative statements of Maulana Fazlur Rehman, the visiting Jamiat-ul-Ulema Islami, Pakistan (JUP) leader, on the conversion of the LoC into a permanent border and the Shimla Agreement.

This is the information that I have. If the Chairman permits, a detailed discussion, or question-answers in respect of Akhnoor may be put when the Defence Minister also arrives.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I welcome the suggestion of the hon. Home Minister that we should have a detailed discussion on this issue.

**श्री सभापति** : डिस्कशन करवा देंगे । **....** (**व्यवधान**)**...**

**श्री प्रेम गुप्ता** : मान्यवर जरा सवाल तो पूरा हो जाने दीजिए ।

**श्री सभापति :** आप सैकेन्ड सप्लीमेंट्री करेंगे ?

**श्री स्वराज कौशल :** जी हां । The Home Minister now has ...*(Interruptions).*

**श्री सभापति** : डिस्कशन कर लेंगे । **..** (**व्यवधान**)**..**

**श्री प्रेम गुप्ता :** डिस्कशन भी कर लेंगे , सवाल भी हो जाने दीजिए ।

**श्री सभापति :** दो – दो काम ?

**श्री प्रेम गुप्ता :** जी सर ।

**श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी** : सरकार को किसी में भी आपत्ति नहीं है । आप जैसा भी निर्णय करें , हमको स्वीकार है ।

**श्री सभापति** : मैं यह चाहूंगा कि जार्ज आ जाएं और उसके बाद आपको सारे फैक्ट्स मालूम हो जाएं । **...** ( **व्यवधान** ) **...** एक मिनट सुन लीजिए । **..** ( **व्यवधान**)**..**

**श्री प्रेम गुप्ता** : जम्मू कश्मीर **....** ( **व्यवधान**) **...** डिस्कशन **..**(**व्यवधान**) **..**

**श्री लालू प्रसाद :** जार्ज जी आ जाएं , जार्ज जी को तो हम मानते नहीं है तो उनसे पूछेगा कौन ? **...** ( **व्यवधान**) **..**

**श्री सभापति** : ये बोल लेंगें ... ( **व्यवधान**) ...

**श्री सतीश प्रधान :** जार्ज जी से हम जानना चाहेंगे । ये नहीं जानना चाहेंगे तो हम लोग.. ( **व्यवधान**)..

**श्री सभापति :** ठीक है , ठीक है । ... ( **व्यवधान**) ..

**डा. अबरार अहमद :** मैंने एक सवाल पूछा था कि यह कब तक चलता रहेगा ? ..... ( **व्यवधान**) ...

**श्री सभापति** : चलता हुआ जवाब दिया था आपको । ... ( **व्यवधान**)... चलिए, आप पूछिए । ... ( **व्यवधान**) ...

**डा. अबरार अहमद** : इस सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया है । ... ( **व्यवधान**)

SHRI SWARAJ KAUSHAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Mr. N.N. Vohra is talking to various groups in Kashmir. Now, the Home Minister is better equipped, earlier he had one Swami, now he has two Swamis. May I know from the hon. Home Minister... *(Interruptions)* Yes, now there are two Swamis. He is much strengthened now. May I know from the Deputy Prime Minister—Mr. Vohra is talking to various groups in Kashmir— whether he is talking to underground groups also? When I say underground groups, I mean, is he talking to *Lashkar-e-Taiba;* is he talking to *Hizbul Mujahideen;* is he talking to other underground groups also?

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: They refused to talk.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: No, Sir. In fact, the assignment given to him was that he sould talk to the elected representatives first, and then various organisations outside the Legislature also. And if any organisations which had taken to arms, are willing to lay down arms could come and discuss with him. He would talk to them. There has been no such suggestion from any quarter. Therefore, his discussions are confined to various political parties, various organisations in Srinagar, various organisations in Jammu, various organisations in Ladakh, where he is yet to go. Of course, there are organisations which may have shown secessionist trends in the past, but which have not been involved in any violent activity, if they are willing to talk, he would also talk to them.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the events over the last two days in the Jammu region are a matter of profound sorrow and

concern. To the best of my knowledge, he is the highest-ranking Army officer ever to be injured, apart from the helicopter crash which killed General Vikram Singh and Air Marshal Pinto some time ago. The fact that the Army Commander and the Corps Commander should be infured-Sir, I have also got a background in the Armed Forces—what sort of a message will that send to the morale of the Army itself? If the Army cannot look after its senior most officers, and if militants could go into the camp and kill a Brigadier—Brigadier Usman was the last Brigadier to have been killed somewhere in the same region, about 20 Kilometres beyond Akhnoor—what short of message will that send to the people? Now, the first point I would like to ask, Sir, is, whether there is going to be a serious introspection within the Army itself as to why there was such a massive security failure. This is not just an attack on unarmed pilgrims. This is an attack on the highest military Commander in Jammu and Kashmir. It cannot be just brushed aside as any other attack. I am sorry to say that it is a shame and disgrace for us that we are unable to safeguard even our senior-most Army officers.

The second point I want to raise is this. Sir, on the question of talks, I agree, we can discuss it in some depth. But what I would like to know is, when the Prime Minister made a statement in Kashmir that we would talk to Pakistan, we all welcomed it. What progress is there in talks with Pakistan? Because it is my conviction that however eminent and able Mr. Vohra may be, he can talk to the people who are already on this side of the line, I do not think the real break throught will come until we have some creative dialogue with Pakistan. When is that going to start? You have taken some steps. The High Commissioners have come back. But, after that, there is nothing. Is there any proper roadmap; is there any proper plan? On these two points, I would like the Deputy Prime Minister to please through some light.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: So far as the first part of hon. Dr. Karan Singh's question is concerned, I am sure that the whole House shares his concern, and there is no question of brushing aside a tragedy of this dimension. There is no question of that. But, I would like to plead with the House that over the centuries more and more effective weapons have been devised, going up to the level of nuclear bomb and hydrogen bomb. But, in the last few decades, we have come to experience that perhaps the most effective weapon against which there is no real,

immediate remedy is suicide squads—*fidayeens.* We have lost not merely a Brigadier, but we have lost a Prime Minister also to this kind of *fidayeen* attack. And, therefore, is a tragedy of this level takes place, it should not always be attributed to any failure or any complacency. There is no complacency. As I myself have identified, during this year itself, there have been ten *Fidayeen* attacks. Of course, they die after that. The three who came here, they did die; but, in the meanwhile, they took a very heavy toll. I am not citing the other examples of other countries, but the fact is that these suicide squads are dangerous, are very dangerous, and it is a kind of philosophy that creates them, which certainly is to be fought, and the Government and the people are determined to fight it. I have a feeling that world over there is a feeling of strong revulsion against terrorism which, also, indirectly is helping us to fight this.

So far as the second part is concerned, if there were a debate on that separately, we would say what the position is in that regard, though it directly doesn't arise from this question.

SHRI SHANKAR ROY CHOWDHURY: My question is related to this, so the Deputy Prime Minister may take a view on it. When Maulana Fazlur Rehman came to India recently, he made a statement that he was not averse to accepting the line of control as the international border. Does the Government have a view on it?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Sir, the Government is committed to the Resolution passed by the Parliament, and, therefore, the Constitution and the Resolution of Parliament impose on us a certain responsibility and we are committed to that.

**श्री प्रेम गुप्ता** : मान्यवर, उप प्रधानमंत्री जी ने जो कहा कि फिदायीन अटैक सबसे खतरनाक अटैक हैं , सबसे खतरनाक हथियार है , इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है , सारी दुनिया इससे सफर कर रही है । लेकिन हमारे यहां क्या हो रहा है कि नॉर्मली जहां फिदायीन अटैक होता वहां पर ऑर्म्ड फोर्सेस और पैरा मिलिट्री फोर्सेस बड़ी अलर्ट सिचुएशन में रहती हैं । They are very alert at every hour of the day. यहां क्या हो रहा है कि हमारे जो कोआर्डिनेटर है , यहां एन. डी. के जो सोकॉल्ड रक्षा मंत्री है, हर हफ्ते जम्मू – कश्मीर चले जाते हैं , सिचायिन चले जाते हैं । A complete squadron of the Air Force is deployed for his arrival and departure in order to protect him. ये 35 बार सिचायिन जा चुके है । सर, क्या ये

वर्ल्ड रिकॉर्ड बनाकर गिनीज़ बुक ऑफ़ वर्ल्ड रिकॉर्ड में अपना नाम दर्ज करवाना चाहते हैं ? ऑर्म्स फोर्सेस और पैरा मिलिट्री फोर्सेस को अलर्ट रहने की बजाय He is disturbing their alertness. यह मीडिया की इनको जो बीमारी है, इसको आप बंद करवाइये। जो सैल्फ प्रोमोशन ये कर रहे हैं इस मामले को आप बंद करवाइये , सर।

**श्री सभापति :** ठीक है।

**श्री प्रेम गुप्ता** : इससे पूरा देश सफर कर रहा है। The whole country is suffering. पता नहीं ये वहां पर क्या करते हैं ... ( **व्यवधान**) सर, पीछे ये पूना चले गए और यह जो सुखोई में दिखा रहे हैं कि फ्लाईग करके आए हैं तो इसमें इन्होंने कौन – सा ऐसा तीर मार दिया, Sir, the entire Air Force is disturbed. The military forces and the para-military forces are disturbed.

**श्री सभापति**: ठीक है , बैठिए –बैठिए। क्वश्चन हो गया।

**श्री प्रेम गुप्ता** : जहां हमारे जवानों को अलर्ट रहना चाहिए, वहां जाकर ये उन्हें डिस्टर्ब करते हैं। ये पूरी इंटेलीजेंस को डिस्टर्ब्र करते रहते हैं। सर, इसको आप बंद करवाइये।

**श्री सभापति** : ठीक है।

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Sir, the hon. Member has not put a question. He has made a remark and an observation, with which the Government doesn't agree. I think, the Defence Minister if performing his duties very well.

**श्री संजय निरूपम**: सभापति जी , पिछले दो तीन बड़े हादसे हुए हैं और तीनों जम्मू क्षेत्र में हुए हैं। इस तरह की सर्वे रिपोर्ट आरही है , या फिर जो लोग जम्मू – कश्मीर की घटनाओं का विश्लेषण करते हैं उनके हिसाब से पिछले वर्ष, विशेष कर इस वर्ष ज्यादातर आंतकवादी हमले , घाटी से ज्यादा जम्मू क्षेत्र में हुए हैं , तो क्या यह सही है? दूसरा, जो आपने आंकड़े दिए है कि वर्ष 2003 के जून महीने तक क्या – क्या हादसे हुए हैं , कितने सिविलियंस मारे गए , कितने आर्मी पर्सनल्ज मारे गए , इसमें जम्मू रिज़न और कश्मीर रिजन के अलग कोई अलग – अलग आंकड़े दे सकें तो मेहरबानी होगी ?

**श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी :** ये आंकड़े इमीडिएटली मेरे पास नहीं है , लेकिन मोटे तौर पर आप का कहना सही है कि इस साल में जम्मू की ओर काफी घटनांए हुई हैं वैली में रिलेटिवली कुछ कम हुई हैं। कुल मिलाकर मैं मानता हूं कि वैली में टूरिज्म भी बढ़ा है। जहां तक जम्मू का सवाल है जम्मू में वैष्णो देवी में पहले भी काफी चलता रहता था और अभी वैष्णों देवी में इस घटना के बाद भी वहां पर लोगों का आना जाना जारी है। उसमें फर्क नहीं पड़ा है।

लेकिन आपकी बात के लिए मेरे पास आंकड़े न होते हुए भी आप की बात में कुछ वज़न दिखता है।

SHRI V.V. RAGHAVAN: Hon. Chairman, Sir, this is not the first time that terrorists came in military uniforms and attacked the vulnerable military camps. Sir, this time three of them came. Two of them were shot dead during an encounter. One was hiding himself in an elephant bush. It has been reported in the Press. When he was hiding himself in the camp, a message went to the Headquarters that everything was clear. A batch of topmost officers came to the camp. A suicide bomber killed the Brigadier. How can this happen in the military? Why did a message go that everything was fine while one terrorist was still there in the camp? I would request the hon. Minister to please explain.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: As I have said, it would be appropriate if in respect Akhnoor and its details, the Defence Minister himself gives the first hand reply. My information till now—that is on the basis of what I received yesterday—is that in the beginning when two persons entered, one of them was killed immediately after entry, subsequently, the third joined him and then, when the second was killed, the officials there felt that the third one had escaped. But the fact is that he had not escaped. He was lying in wait somewhere or hiding himself somewhere. He used that opportunity later on to throw a grenade which caused damage to us. But the details in this regard would be given by the Defence Minister.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: Sir, I would like to seek a clarification because the hon. Deputy Prime Minister in answer to General Roy Chowdhury's question said that the Resolution passed by Parliament is binding, as far as LoC is concerned. Now, if I remember correctly. I would be corrected if you did not say so, that during your recent visit to the United States, you said that there would be give and take on Jammu and Kashmir. How do you reconcile to what you said now and what you said there?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I stated a simple principle. I said that in case where there are wide differences between two countries, those differences should be solved not by a war, not by violence, not by any proxy war, but by dialogues and discussions. In those discussions and dialogues, an attempt is always made to come together, narrow the differences by doing some kind of give and take. This is all that I said. I

stated a principle and that principle applies to all disputes in which there are wide differences. In the matter of Jammu and Kashmir, I have always said and I said it even to General Musharraf when he came here, "Your perception is one that you were cheated of Jammu and Kashmir which should have come to Pakistan, whereas my perception is that Jammu and Kashmir comprises not only of Ladakh, Jammu and the present part of the Kashmir Valley, but even what you describe as PoK, the Pak Occupied Kashmir. Even the first portion that you ceded to China, this according to my Constitution to which I swear allegiance, is part of India and both the Houses of Parliament have endorsed this fact." This is all that I had and which I have repeated today. So far as give and take is concerned, that relates to a general principle; and on issues where there is a big gulf between two countries, it has always to be a dialogue and not an overt war or a covert war.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: Now, Sir, these subtleties would not do. The fact of the matter is, you have just now said in this House that you stand by the resolution of Parliament. That resolution does not mention 'give and take'. So, with what authority have you made this statement of 'give and take?' How do you reconcile these two?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Sir, if a former diplomat does not accept subtleties, I am surprised.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: These are not subtleties. You have made two contradictory statements. You are the Deputy Prime Minister of India. The resolution of Parliament does not mention 'give and take.' Please answer that.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: No resolution of Parliament ever talks about 'give and take.' Sir, 'give and take' about which I spoke, is a general proposition that when there is a wide difference between two countries or two persons, that difference should not be sorted out by war—either overt or covert—but should be sorted out only through dialogue. In that dialogue, what comes out, I do not know. Sir, 'give and take' may also mean 'take'. After all, we want that the area, illegally aggressed upon and occupied by Pakistan, should be given to India. This is our view.

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: sir, in responding to the emerging situation in Jammu and Kashmir and these incidents, which are totally unacceptable not only to the Government but also to the whole nation,

we are seeking that a positive development is also taking place in a sense of constituency of peace, actually, evolving on both sides of the border. Therefore, the national response, which we have also debated in this House, in the last couple of years, for quite a few times, is to have a two-pronged strategy. The first one is, our internal security will have to be strengthened. And the second one is, we have to initiative some kind of a process for a political settlement. Now, it so happens that these two aspects are inter-related. The lowering of guards, so far as internal security is concerned, results in some incidents occuring. As a result,'the entire positive development that has taken place is totally squandered away. So, in the light of that and also in the light of general reduction of guards and the manner in which things happened yesterday in Akhnoor, it really calls for a proper explanation from the Government. The security lapse is so blatant—howsoever you may claim about the effectiveness of your Defence Minister—that you must throw light on what exactly is being done. I think a general certificate would not suffice to satisfy this House.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would, Once again, plead with the hon. Members of this House that we are fighting a very grim battle for a long time and if come to a conclusion today without any facts to say that there is a bit of security lapse, it is not fair. It is not fair to any one.

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: It is also unfair to us. What have you said? You have said just now, on the floor of the House, that area was not properly sanitised before the top commander went in. If you said that this not a security lapse, we to understand what is security lapse.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Let Akhnoor be discussed at length. We will do that. But, I can tell you that so far as Katra is concerned, my colleague, Shri Swami Chinmayanand had already been there, when I asked the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, "Who was directly connected with the whole thing? Have we been at fault anywhere and has there been any security lapse anywhere?" He said, "Not at all. These things do happen." Therefore, coming to the phrase like 'Lowering of guards', I would say that there is no 'lowering of guards'. Even then, mind you, it should be taken note that at a time, when the Prime Minister made his historic speech in Srinagar offering once again a hand of friendship to Pakistan, the security forces undertook the Operation Sarp Vinash in

which a large number of terrorists were killed, a large number of hideouts were traced and arms and ammunition were recovered. So, these approaches continue simultaneously and there is no lowering of guards anywhere.

**Busting of international drug racket**

*42. SHRI K.B. KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the context of recent busting of an international drug racket in Kolkata, the Interpol experts have commented that enforcement of legally grown poppy has been traditionally effective in India;

(b) whether India is now facing the menace and threat posed by design drugs like Amphetamine and Methamphetamine which have energed as the favourite of urban drug addicts in India; and

(c) whether Myanmar is the largest producer of these designer drugs and if so, what preventive steps are being taken to check the cross-border smuggling along Indo-Myanmarese border?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) Yes Sir. The measures taken to control licit opium production have generally been appreciated by the International Narcotics Control Board.

(b) No Sir. Seizure data in respect of these drugs does not suggest that India is now facing the menace and threat posed by designer drugs like Amphetamine and Methamphetamine or that these drugs have emerged as the favourite of urban drug addicts in India.

(c) According to reports available with the Narcotics Control Bureau, in recent years, most of the world's manufacture of Amphetamine Type Stimulants, with the exception of MDMA (Ecstasy) has taken place in the South East Asia region, including Myanmar.